

Lawrence, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

## Improved Fire Arms.

We have information that Eli Thayer, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., has invented and is manufacturing fire-arms, said to be greatly superior to Sharps'. They can be loaded more rapidly than Sharps', and will carry a two ounce ball or slug with great precision for a mile. They load at the breech. Common United States musket can be supplied with the improvement, and furnished complete with bayonets, by the wholesale at \$12 a piece. Every pioneer to Kansas from the East should provide himself with a weapon of defence, with a good stock of powder and ball. The Border Rifles have not yet given up their design on Kansas. The only arguments with tyrants are those of a personal nature. Thayer's rifles are sold only to Free State men.

## Mr. Hutchinson.

Our representative to New England, J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., is doing yeoman's service in the cause of Kansas. He has visited Connecticut, and addressed large assemblies in Hartford, New Haven, &c., and everywhere gives the best of satisfaction. The Daily Chronicle, at New London, has a column devoted to a notice of his speech in that place, and closes as follows:—

"Mr. Hutchinson is an energetic speaker, but without a particle of flattery, possessing a Yankee's clearness of head with a full share of Western vehemence, he produced a powerful and profound impression upon his audience. Would to heaven every man and woman in Connecticut could hear him."

## Violation of Law.

Some of our citizens are almost daily violating the laws of the United States, by selling spirituous liquors to Indians. The penalty for each offence is five hundred dollars fine, and imprisonment until the fine is paid. We know of one person who will soon *vomose the ranche*, else he will have some tall lines saddled upon him.

We saw several Indians dead drunk around his door the other day, and know of any quantity of proof that the liquor was sold to them at that house.

## Squatter Rules and Regulations.

In view of existing difficulties in the neighborhood in reference to Claims, and hoping by a judicious management to be able to reconcile all contending parties, and in the end secure and maintain justice; we, therefore, the citizens of Bloomington neighborhood, hereby form ourselves into an association for the purposes above mentioned. The association to be called the Club of Honor, hoping that no other principle will be recognized or permitted to influence any member in any way whatever; and in order to insure success, and render that success satisfactory to all, we further agree to adopt the following rules and regulations as landmarks to guide us through all intricacies to the fair and open truth.

First—That no person be permitted to cross the line of the survey in making out his or her claim, where, by so doing, he or she will come in conflict with an actual settler on the claim when the survey is made; nor will the privilege be granted to any one except for the express purpose of securing improvements made by him or her prior to the survey and where no one is settled on the quarter to which the improvement belonged.

Second—That the quarter section shall be regarded in every case as settled, when there is a house on it, or a foundation for a house, or other demonstrations made which are usually permitted to hold claims.

Third—That each member of this association shall be protected in the possession of his claim as well when he is absent from the Territory on business expecting to return, as when here. Recognising as we do the right of property in claims we will permit our members to buy and hold an additional 80 or 160 acres, if necessary to secure an improvement.

Fourth—We will elect by ballot nine jurors, whose duty it shall be to try, impartially, every case where the parties cannot agree among themselves; the plaintiff and defendant in every case before going into trial may each challenge any two jurors without giving cause, and more, if they can show good cause for so doing, and their vacancies shall be filled by ballot by the remaining jurors; after which the parties may try their case before the jury as made out, and be in honor bound to abide the verdict.

Fifth—That the trials shall be in every case public; the plaintiff and defendant may appear in person or by attorney.

Sixth—That the jury shall hold courts whenever notified that a suit will be brought; said jury shall fix the time and place for holding courts.

Seventh—That the jury may adjourn from time to time as the necessities of the case may dictate.

Eighth—That in case of absence of any jurymen the vacancy may be filled by the parties to the suit and the jurymen present—all voting by ballot.

Ninth—That no person holding a disputed claim shall out or sell any timber off of it until such dispute shall be settled.

Tenth—That we will remove any person or persons who may intrude on the claim of any settler and live upon the same, peacefully if we can and forcibly if we must; being compelled so to do for our common interest and safety, that we may not be driven from our homes and farms by dishonest men, to gain their ends by dishonest means.

The above articles to take effect from the date of running the township line.

DANIEL VANCE, Chairman.

Thos. B. Wolzaton, Secretary.

## To the People of Missouri.

The following letter from the officers of the New England Emigrant Aid Co., we re-publish this week by request:—

The Directors of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, are desirous to correct some of the misrepresentations which have been sedulously circulated in many of the public prints of your State, in regard to their plan and purposes.

So long as these misrepresentations were made by irresponsible and prejudiced persons, whose characters had no weight, we did not think them worthy of a reply from us. But when we find them repeated and endorsed by men of some influence in your community, we feel that it is due to ourselves, and to the character of the emigrants who have gone out to Kansas under our auspices to state the truth.

In the published resolutions of the Convention, lately held at Lexington, Missouri, we find misstatements in regard to our enterprise which we desire to correct. This Company is the only incorporated association known to us in the United States, which has for its object both assistance and organization for western emigration. We must therefore infer that we are referred to in the resolutions which allude to "monied associations under the patronage of sovereign States of this Union."

The resolutions charge the Company, then,

I. With recruiting armies and hiring fanatics to go to Kansas.

II. With fanatical aggression on Missouri, with the intention of putting the torch to the dwellings, and the knife to the throats of its people.

III. With sending persons to Kansas who do not intend to remain there, but who only go there to interfere with and control the actual settlers.

It is easy for us to show the entire falsehood of every one of these charges.

I. To the charge of "recruiting armies and hiring fanatics to go to Kansas," our answer is very simple. We have never hired a man to go there, or paid the passage of a single emigrant. Every settler who has gone out under our auspices, has himself provided the means of his passage.

It is possible that you in Missouri may not have before observed how large is the regular emigration from New England, to the new States of the West. Every year, the sons and daughters of the Northern States, in numbers to be counted by tens of thousands, choose to emigrate to those more fertile regions. They do not wait or need to be "hired." They go with their own means, make their own selections of a new home.

The favorable accounts which reached us of the soil and climate of Kansas, and the advantages which it offers to the settler, turns the attention of thousands of such emigrants to that Territory. They resolved to go there, and were eager to obtain every information as to the best means of going and forming permanent settlements in that country.

The fact that such persons were willing to go, rendered it possible to form this company, whose object is to facilitate their organization, render their journey easy and safe, by the erection of mills and hotels, and by the promotion of such other enterprises as are found conducive to the common good. No company on earth could hire them. It would be more proper to say that the existence of such men, and their resolution and intention to go to Kansas created and sustained this company.

To speak of such men as "paupers," "mercenaries," and "hired adventurers" is simply absurd. They are American citizens, who have the enthusiasm which all their countrymen have for colonizing new regions, and bringing them under the sway of man.

They carry with them their education, their skill, their money. They are erecting in Kansas their steam engines, their machine shops, their factories of wood, paper, iron, and all things useful to men. They have gone there because they had a right there—because they chose to go—because they had the means to go, and because they believed that by so doing they could better their condition, and perhaps do good service to God and man.

That they might go conveniently and cheaply, this Company has been organized. It is one of the customs of New England for men to organize themselves to work in co-operation for any object which they can achieve thus better than as separate individuals. This is one of our institutions to which we are attached, and to which we owe much of our prosperity.

2. The resolutions of the Convention charge us with "fanatical aggression on Missouri." We have looked in vain for the first detailed specification by which this charge can be supported. It is our earnest wish that the emigrants who go under our auspices, should maintain the kindest and most friendly relations with all whom they meet on their way, whether in Missouri or any other State. We have every reason to believe they have done so, and until some distinct case of "fanatical aggression" is made out and sustained by the citizens of those towns where these emigrants meet your people, we must entirely deny the truth of the charge.

By the accidental conditions of travel at the present time, it happens that many of the northern emigrants pass up the Missouri river, on their way to their new homes. If this be a grievance to you, it is none the less an inconvenience to them. It lengthens their journey to Kansas more than four hundred miles.—We venture to say however, that they have borne this inconvenience so as to give no serious ground of complaint to those with whom they have had dealings in your State. So soon as the rapid advance of the railroads in Iowa permits, they will be able to shorten their journey materially, and you may then be relieved from their presence. Till then it will be convenient for them to take your steamboats up the river, and to provide themselves with supplies from your merchants.

It is our belief, however, notwithstanding the misrepresentations of interested

parties, that the true citizens of Missouri do not feel this passage of emigrants from other States along their magnificent river as any grievance at all. We believe in the brotherhood of all the States in this Union, and in the hospitality of the people of Missouri. We are confident they will cordially welcome travelers from New England as citizens of the same great country, and will bid them God speed on their way.

3. The remaining charge against us is that of sending persons to Kansas for political objects, who are not the bona fide settlers.

The entire injustice of this charge will be evident from a simple statement of what we have done and are doing for emigrants in Kansas. The whole action of our company is based upon the presumption that they are to be and remain there as actual settlers.

Our first object is to aid emigrants on their journey. This we do not by paying for their passage, but by purchasing tickets at wholesale and furnishing them to individuals at the actual cost; by combining our parties so that friends and neighbors can travel together; by appointing for each party a conductor acquainted with the route; and by making it for the interest of rival railroads to carry them comfortably, safely, and cheaply. We thus reduce for the settler the cost of his journey, guard him against frauds, and bring him to Kansas with the utmost expedition.

On his arrival in a new country the chief difficulty of a settler, is the want of capital. This want is particularly felt in Kansas. One of the resolutions of the Lexington Convention expresses regret that the settlement of Kansas was not left to lone pioneers like those who settled Ohio and Indiana. We refer you to the letter of Gen. B. F. Stringfellow to Messrs. Clineham, Brooks and others, for the opinion on this point of one who knows that country.

Gen. Stringfellow assures those gentlemen that such a settlement is impossible; that such pioneers as have hitherto leveled the forests and broken up the "plains of the West," cannot do the same work in Kansas. His letter shows that such laborers need the resources of capital, and that capital may well be embarked in assisting them, to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

So soon as it was evident that the westward emigrants from New England intended to move in large numbers to Kansas, it became clear to us that their most urgent need would be for those improvements which capital and not only can supply. They must have first of all, comfortable houses, school-houses, and churches. To supply saw-mills and other conveniences, to secure which their own capital was necessarily inadequate. We at once, therefore, connected with our undertakings for the assistance of emigrants on the way, such investment of capital in Kansas, as would relieve some of these first wants of the new settlements. Our intelligence from the Territory, shows us that we judged rightly, and with the daily increase of our capital we continue our investments in this way. They are expenditures of advantage to every settler whether he goes from us or from you.

You will see at once, from these statements, that it is directly for our interest that the emigrants to Kansas should be actual settlers. We advise none others to go there, and we encourage all to stay. We try to make their condition there as comfortable as we can.—When a home-sick boy comes back to say that the land is barren and worthless, it is quite as much a matter of regret to us as it can possibly be to you. We join you heart and hand in the wish that Kansas may never see any settlers but bona fide settlers. We have done much to induce all who go to remain. With our increased facilities for promoting their comfort, we shall be able to do more.

You will observe that our plan involves no control, whatever, of men who go to Kansas with passage tickets obtained by our intervention. We ask no questions of those who buy. They are pledged to no party. If they are "fanatics," it is no fault of ours. If they are spies upon our transactions, it is a matter of indifference to us. All we know is that they want to go to Kansas, and we aid them by all the means in our power.

We are perfectly willing, however, what you must already be aware of, that when we organized ourselves to extend such facilities to the emigrants from the East, we knew that they would be men who meant to live in a Free State. They are men who live by hard work, as we all do; and they would not go anywhere where they thought the permanent institutions of the State would make hard work disgraced. They know that by the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the actual settler must control the institutions of Kansas and Nebraska.—They were willing to take the chances on an appeal to this principle.

We have never thought of marching men into Kansas for an election, and then bring them home again. We have never seized upon Indian lands against law and right. If we cared to recriminate, we might say that certain associations have committed those outrages; but all the world knows that it was not the New England Emigrant Aid Company. We have relied, and the settler relies on the principle of "squatter sovereignty," which leaves the actual settler unmolested in his hard earned home.—We were almost as confident when we began as we are certain now, that under this principle the actual settlers in Kansas will make its laws such as shall prohibit slavery in that Territory. But the action of these settlers will be on their own soil in Kansas. They have enough to do there, and have neither wish nor thought to interfere with you. They have interfered with no man's rights, nor will they long allow any man to interfere with theirs.

We trust that this simple statement will satisfy all good citizens of Missouri, that they have been deceived in regard to the plan and purposes of our Company. We have done nothing that

parties should not do. We claim no rights in Kansas, but what are given us by the Constitution and the laws. We claim none which we are not ready to concede to every living man. The misrepresentations which have been made of our Company, do not injure us. It is only to defend the character of our friends in Kansas, that we have felt called upon to notice them at all, and we write this friendly address to you, and elaim your candid attention to it, that you may no longer be misled as to the peaceful and legitimate purposes of the New England settlers in that Territory. They are people who know their rights, and are resolved to maintain them. But they respect also the rights of others, and will make no "aggressions" upon neighboring States.

John Carter Brown, of Providence, R. I., President.

Eli Thayer, of Worcester; J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, Vice-Presidents.

Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, Treasurer.

Wm. B. Spooner, of Boston; Samuel Cabot, Jr., do; John Lowell, do; C. S. Higginson, do; LeBaron Russell, do; Wm. J. Rotch, of New Bedford; J. P. Williston, of Northampton; W. Dudley Pickman, of Salem; R. P. Waters, of Beverly; R. A. Chapman, of Springfield; John Nash, of Lowell; Charles H. Bigelow, of Lawrence; Nathan Durfee, of Fall River; Wm. Willis, of Portland, Me.; Franklin Muzzy, of Bangor, Me.; Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Thomas M. Edwards, of Keene, N. H.; Albert Day, of Hartford, Ct.; Directors.

Thomas H. Webb, of Boston, Secretary.

## Constitutional Proclamation.

At an election held on the fifteenth day of December 1855, to determine, by ballot, for or against the adoption of a Constitution for the State of Kansas framed by a Convention of Delegates which assembled at Topeka on Tuesday, the 23d day of October, 1855, it doth appear by the returns of said election now on file in the office of the Executive Committee, that a majority of all the votes cast are in favor of the said Constitution. Now, therefore, by virtue of authority in me vested as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, I do hereby proclaim and make known, that the Constitution framed by the said Topeka Convention has been ratified by the qualified voters of Kansas Territory, and I do now declare the same to be the CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that, of all the votes cast at the aforesaid election "for" and "against," a separate and distinct Article on the subject of *Banking*, a majority are in favor of a "General Banking Law," as ascertained by the returns of said election now on file in the office of the Executive Committee; and I do now declare the said Article to be a part of the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that of the votes cast at the aforesaid election "for" and "against," the passage of laws by the General Assembly providing for the exclusion of free negroes from the State of Kansas—the result of such vote to operate as instructions to the first General Assembly upon that subject," a majority are in favor of "Exclusion," as ascertained by the returns of said election now on file in the office of the Executive Committee.

Given under my hand at the office of the Executive Committee of Kansas, at the city of Topeka this 27th day of December, A. D. 1855.

J. H. LANE, Chairman.

Attest, C. K. HOLLIDAY, Sec'y. pro tem.

## Election Proclamation.

By virtue of authority in me vested as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, I do hereby proclaim and make known, that the qualified voters of Kansas will meet at the several precincts hereinafter mentioned, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1856, and then and there elect

One person for Governor,  
" " " Lieut. Governor,  
" " " Sec'y. of State,  
" " " Auditor of State,  
" " " Treasurer  
Three persons " Attorney General,  
One person " Judges Supreme Ct.  
" " " Reporter " "  
" " " Clerk " "  
" " " Public Printer,  
" " " Rep. to Congress.

At the same time and places they will also elect twenty persons for Senators and sixty persons for Representatives to the General Assembly of the State of Kansas, to be apportioned among the several Districts as follows, to wit:

## SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

1st. The First Election District shall be entitled to three Senators and eight Representatives.

2d. The Second Election District shall be entitled to one Senator and three Representatives.

3d. The Third Election District shall be entitled to one Senator and three Representatives.

4th. The Fourth and Seventeenth Election Districts shall constitute the Fourth Senatorial and Representative District, and be entitled to one Senator and two Representatives.

5th. The Fifth Election District shall be entitled to three Senators and nine Representatives.

6th. The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Election Districts shall constitute the Sixth Senatorial and Representative District, and be entitled to two Senators and five Representatives.

7th. The Ninth and Tenth Election Districts shall constitute the Seventh Senatorial District, and be entitled to one Senator and four Representatives.

8th. The Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts shall constitute the Eighth Senatorial and Representative District, and be entitled to one Senator and three Representatives.

9th. The Thirteenth Election District shall constitute the Ninth Senatorial and

Representative District, and be entitled to one Senator and two Representatives.

10th. The Fourteenth and Eighteenth Election Districts shall constitute the Tenth Senatorial and Representative District, and be entitled to two Senators and seven Representatives.

11th. The Fifteenth Election District shall constitute the Eleventh Senatorial and Representative District, and be entitled to one Senator and five Representatives.

12th. The Sixteenth Election District shall constitute the Twelfth Senatorial and Representative District, and be entitled to three Senators and nine Representatives.

Until otherwise provided by law, the election in the several Districts shall be held at the following places, and the following named persons are hereby appointed as Judges of the elections.

## ELECTION PRECINCTS.

1st Senatorial District; Lawrence Precinct, at the Free State Hotel; A. D. Searl, Lyman Allen, Henry Bronson, Judges.

Franklin Precinct, at the store of E. B. Purdum; James McGee, Horace L. Enos, E. B. Purdum, Judges.

Benton Precinct, at the house of J. B. Abbott; John Stewart, R. Vaughn, P. T. Hupp, Judges.

Palmyra Precinct, at the house of H. Barwicklow; H. Barwicklow, L. Green, A. Pierson, Judges.

2nd Senatorial District; Bloomington Precinct, at the house of H. Burson; Samuel Smith, Daniel Vancil, J. M. Dunn, Judges.

East Douglas Precinct, at the house of Esqr. Crammer; John Jackson, Mr. Harris, Mr. Shimmings, Judges.

3rd Senatorial District; Washington Precinct, at the house of W. Frost; W. Riley, Caleb Antram, Eli Allen, Judges.

Tecumseh Precinct, at the house of J. Taylor; Charles Jordan, John Morris, F. Grasmuck, Judges.

Topeka Precinct, at the law office of E. C. K. Garvey; Dr. F. L. Crane, Milton C. Dickey, J. F. Cummings, Judges.

Brownsville Precinct, at the house of G. W. Brown; G. W. Brown, Mr. Simmerwell, Dr. Bowen, Judges.

4th Senatorial District; Prairie City Precinct, at the house of S. Mewhinney; W. Moore, Samuel Workman, Amos Hanna, Judges.

Mission Precinct, at the Baptist Mission Building; G. L. Osborn, S. M. Conant, Lewis Dougherty, Judges.

Wakarusa Precinct, at the house of Pascal Fish; L. H. Bascom, Ellis Bond, A. G. Green, Judges.

5th Senatorial District; Osawatimie Precinct, at the house of Samuel Geer; Wm. Chestnut, B. Woodbury, Wm. Sailing, Judges.

Stanton Precinct, at the house of Mr. Stanford; J. Wollard, Mr. Morse, W. G. Nichols, Judges.

Pottawatomie Precinct, at the meeting house; F. Brown, J. Grant, F. B. Morse, Judges.

Hamden Precinct, at the house of W. A. Ela; W. A. Ela, Chasuncey Morse, Geo. Law, Judges.

Sugar Creek Precinct, at the house of Silas Young; Silas Young, James W. Dudley, Wm. Dyer, Judges.

Little Sugar Creek Precinct, at the house of Isaac D. Stockton; I. D. Stockton, T. Sears, James Osborn, Judges.

Little Osage Precinct, at Miller's store; T. Osborn, Wm. Miller, Abram Fambus, Judges.

Big Osage Precinct, at some suitable place in the precinct; Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Nichols, Judges.

6th Senatorial District; Scottsbn Precinct, at the house of Mr. Vandevere; S. Crabtree, Isaac Chatman, F. S. Frozel, Judges.

Titus Precinct, at the house of J. B. Titus; J. Drew, W. Lord, Judges.

Council Grove Precinct, at the Mission house; J. Goodell; G. H. Rees, B. Wright, Judges.

Waubesa Precinct, at some suitable building in Waubesa; E. R. McCurdy, S. M. Bisby, D. B. Hiatt, Judges.

Clark's Creek Precinct, at some suitable house at Mill creek; Hoenrich, Judges.

Ashland Precinct, at some suitable house at Ashland; Messrs. Adams, Judges.

7th Senatorial District; Moneka Precinct at Sunnambaker's store, on Seven Mile Creek; S. B. White, L. Lincoln, W. M. McClure, Judges.

Big Blue Precinct, at the house of S. D. Dyer in Juniata; J. Stewart, S. D. Houston, S. Whitehorn, Judges.

Rock Creek Precinct, at the house of Robert Wilson; James Darnell, Charles Jenkins, Henry Remmel, Judges.

8th Senatorial District; Black Vermillion Precinct, at some suitable house in said precinct, on the Vermillion branch of the Blue river; John Schmidt, Mr. Hollingburgh, M. Avelly, Judges.

St. Mary's Precinct, at the house of B. Betrand; Dr. Palmer, C. Garrett, C. Dean, Judges.

Silver Lake Precinct; at some suitable house in Indiana; E. Kennedy, J. W. Hopkins, John G. Thompson, Judges.

9th Senatorial District; Dayton Precinct, at the house of Bainter and Hoover; Lewis Hoover, Nathan Adams, G. B. Hall, Judges.

Grasshopper Falls Precinct, at the house of the Mill Company; S. H. Dunn, John W. Clark, J. M. Ross, Judges.

Whitfield Precinct, at the house of J. B. Chapman; Thomas James, Vincent D. Cohe, James A. Gray, Judges.

Palermo Precinct, at the house of R. Martin; John White, R. Ladd, N. White, Judges.

Doniphan Precinct, at Collin's Mill; D. Lee, D. W. Fields, J. McName, Judges.

Wolf River Precinct, at the house of Mr. Searl; Mr. Searl, Mr. Ulse, Mr. Richardson, Judges.

Iowa Point Precinct, at the house of Mr. McCall; Mr. Handy, Mr. Padue, Judges.

11th Senatorial District; Kickapoo Precinct, at some suitable house in Kickapoo City; Mr. Giegle, Mr. Zimmerman, Mr. May, Judges.

Port William Precinct, at the house of Dr. Hathaway; Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Potter, Judges.

Mt. Pleasant Precinct, at the house of M. A. Potter; Mr. Ridgeway, B. Elliott, M. A. Potter, Judges.

Oceana Precinct; at the store of Crosby & Co.; Archibald Elliott, A. Landrum, S. J. H. Snyder, Judges.

12th Senatorial District; Leavenworth Precinct, at the office of Gardner & Dodge; A. Fisher, T. H. Doyle, H. Hook, Judges.

Easton Precinct, at the house of T. A. Maynard; T. A. Maynard, G. J. Clark, W. Pennock, Judges.

Wyandott Precinct, at the Council House in Wyandott City; A. Gurthrie, G. J. Clark, E. Zane, Judges.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The three Judges will provide for each poll, ballot boxes for depositing the ballots cast by electors; shall appoint two clerks, all of whom shall be sworn or affirmed to discharge the duties of their respective offices impartially and with fidelity; and the judges and clerks shall have power to administer the oath or affirmation to each other; and the said judges shall open said election at 9 o'clock A. M., at the place designated in each precinct in this proclamation, and close the same at 6 o'clock P. M. In case any of the officers appointed fail to attend, the officer or officers in attendance shall supply the vacancy or vacancies; and in the event of all of them failing to attend, the qualified electors shall supply their places. And the said judges shall make out duplicate returns of said election, seal up and deliver to the Chairman of the Executive Committee the same within TEN DAYS after said election.

If at the time of holding said election it shall be inconvenient on account of any cause whatever that would disturb or prevent the voters of any election precinct in the Territory from the free and peaceable exercise of the elective franchise, the officers are authorized to adjourn said election to any other precinct in the Territory, and to any other day they may see proper; if of the necessity of which they shall be the exclusive judges; at which time and place the qualified voters may cast their votes.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

Every white male person, and every civilized Indian who has adopted the customs of the white man, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall be, at the time of offering to vote, a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided and had his habitation, domicile, home and place of permanent abode in Kansas Territory, for thirty days next preceding the election, shall be deemed a qualified elector; provided, that no soldier, seaman or marine of the regular army of the United States, shall be entitled to vote.

Printed forms of poll books, tally papers and tickets will be furnished to the officers of each election precinct.

The importance of the election will doubtless induce you to observe the forms transmitted, and scrupulously to adhere to the rules herein recited.

Given under my hand at the office of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, at Topeka, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1855.

J. H. LANE, Chairman.

C. K. HOLLIDAY, Sec'y pro tem.

## Advertisements.

## COUNTY LAND AGENCY.

A N act of Congress, passed March 3d, 1855, provides a pension of 160 acres of land, for all persons who served in the Revolutionary war, or in any other war of the United States, provided fourteen days service was rendered.

Secondly, To all who served in any battle, though actually engaged for only a single day; and